

Willesden Urban District Council.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

BY

D. S. SKINNER, M.D.,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Eng.; Licentiate of the Royal
College of Physicians, London;

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health;

Medical Officer of Health for Willesden.

Hendon:

J. H. WARDEN & Co., "HENDON AND FINCHLEY TIMES" OFFICE.

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SANITARY REPORT, 1894.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Willesden Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report of the sanitary state of the district during the year 1894. The general health has compared very favorably with the previous year, the number of cases of infectious disease notified having been rather more than half, the average for 1893 having been 14·9, whilst that for 1894 has been 7·5. Small-pox caused a good deal of anxiety during the summer.

In my last report I gave a short summary of the meteorology of the year, and it is interesting to note the difference of the two years. In 1893 there was a long period of fine weather for eight months, commencing on March 1st with the temperature above the average during that time, and the amount of sunshine above the average in those eight months, excepting in July, when it was 15·0 per cent. below. The mortality in the third quarter was 2·1 above the average throughout the country.

In 1894 the amount of sunshine recorded was much above the average in the first quarter, below the average in each month of the second and third quarters—having been 33·1 per cent. below in August, and 50·7 per cent. in September. The rainfall for the two quarters was very nearly the normal amount, though slightly below the average in both.

In 1894 the temperature was above the average in the first quarter and the month of April, nearly normal in May, and 2·3 below in June, slightly above in July, but below in August and September. The Registrar General reports the death rate for the country generally in the second quarter as 15·8 and says: “This rate being the lowest in the second quarter of any year yet recorded.” In the third quarter the report gives the death rate at 14·2: “This rate being by far the lowest yet recorded in any quarter.”

We have thus the experience of two years with great contrast: in 1893 a bright, warm, dry spring and summer, with increased sickness; in 1894 a comparatively cold, dull spring and summer with average rainfall, and the lowest death rate yet recorded. It would appear from the above that sunshine is not such an unmixed blessing and necessity as previous ideas led one to believe, but it is impossible to take only one year as a decisive test and make certain deductions from it; that the extra warmth led to an increase of summer diarrhoea in 1893 seems only too probable; the climatic conditions of 1894 appear, as far as Willesden is concerned, to have had no special effect on any one disease.

SOIL.

The soil of the district is a thin superstratum of loam on a variable thickness of stiff clay ; in some of the lower parts of the parish near the Brent the clay is a thin layer about two feet thick on gravel.

The subject of ground water will be referred to under Typhoid Fever.

THE WARDS.

An alteration in the number of the wards having been approved, I have thought that the subdivisions I have used in former reports would be out of place, and have consequently confined my report to the four original wards.

THE BRENT.

This small river, forming the north-west boundary of the parish, is still the cause of great difficulties and troubles in connection with the sewage farm. My attention has been drawn repeatedly during my visits to the Isolation Hospital to the condition of the feeder to the canal ; this sluggish stream, only about four feet deep, has on many occasions been nearly empty, and the muddy bed of it may readily become, under such circumstances, a serious nuisance and injurious to health ; it flows, when there is water in it, near many houses in the district of Stonebridge, being within a very few feet of the houses on the right side of the road. It would appear that the Canal Company have little or no regard for the public health of the district their feeder passes through, and it seems to me that the time must come, if it has not already done so, when

they must surrender some of their powers if they have them, and the District Council have the right to appoint an inspector, who should have a voice in regulating the flow of water through the two channels. I am aware that the Solicitor has the subject under his consideration, but I feel that the matter is one of urgency, not only as regards the Brent, but also of the feeder, and would enquire whether such right might not be obtained through a provisional order of the Local Government Board. As regards the Brent the engineer has made some small reservoirs in the course of the stream, and has cleansed the bed of the river, no doubt with great advantage, but it seems to me that all such outlay must in the end prove abortive unless he has some control over the management of the stream.

SEWAGE FIELD.

The same arrangements are in force as mentioned in my report last year. With the annual increase in the number of houses in the Brent area there is, of course, an equal increase of sewage to the sewage field. The estimated population of the Brent area has increased from over 22,000 to 24,257.

WATER SUPPLY.

No change has been effected in mode of supply, the efforts to obtain a constant supply having failed up to the present time. The district is supplied by the West Middlesex Water Works.

STREET HISTORY.

In my report for last year I referred to the value of the information contained in these records. For the future we shall show what cases were removed to hospital, so that in time the books would become to a certain extent an indication of the effect of isolation.

SEWER VENTILATION IN ROADWAYS.

Many complaints were received of offensive odours proceeding from the sewer grids in the roadways in various parts of the district.

These complaints are of continual recurrence notwithstanding the periodical flushing of the sewers.

On several occasions the sewers were ocularly examined at the manholes and found to be perfectly clean and free from deposit with a proper flowing current, and in some cases (although the inspection was made almost immediately after flushing), an offensive odour was perceptible.

It is clear that the smell arises from the sewage being putrid, and that this is owing to the discharge from the house drains entering the sewer in that condition. This has been demonstrated on several occasions by flushing the whole of a block of house drains in a road where complaint was made by means of fire hose and stand pipe on water main, and watching the result at a sewer manhole. This has forced out from some of the houses solids in a putrid condition, which evidently had been latent in the drain for a long period, and thus polluting all liquids coming in contact with same.

This indicates that in some instances there is not sufficient flow of liquids to effect the clearance of the solids in the house drains, and when it is considered that in a modern house each closet discharge is limited to a two gallon flush, this is no doubt the case; in many houses the waste waters do not follow, but are connected with the main drain before the closets discharge.

The flow of the house drainage is again handicapped by the "syphon" which is compelled under the Bye-Laws to be fixed on the main drain on entering the premises. This appliance, which is a bend or depression in the drain, is intended to retain a pool of liquid in the line of house drain to prevent any air passing into the said drain from the sewer. This in theory is good when the sewers have offensive deposits and the house drains are not air and water tight, but it has no utility otherwise, but rather is positively harmful, as it retards the progress of the solids to the sewers. Many cases of drain stoppages have been found to be owing to the gradual deposit of solids in this syphon, and the fact has not been realized until the liquids have ceased to subside at the drain inlets.

This has been demonstrated time after time in the experience of the inspectors, who, on receipt of complaint of choked drains, have been able to direct the operations to the seat of the evil at once.

The retention of putrid matters in these syphons, to which the air inlets to drains are generally in close proximity, are the cause of many complaints of foul odours perceived by occupants in front of their houses, as may be observed in many cases by the air inlets being covered up.

It points, I think, to the necessity of an alteration in the Bye-Laws, Paragraph A, Section 63, so that an inspection chamber *shall* be placed on the house side of the syphon, and then, on receipt of a complaint of an offensive sewer grid in roadway, the inspector will be able to examine each house and find the offender and insure the abatement. It is most important, however, that inspection chambers should be inspected, for instances have occurred where the drainage of a house has been constructed on the most approved methods, perfect security has been felt in consequence, yet sickness has arisen in the house; on opening the inspection chamber in such an instance a large quantity of putrid sewage, about 12 inches in depth, was found in it, owing to the gradual blocking up of the syphon. But if inspection chambers are to be inspected it must be able to be done easily, or it will not be done sufficiently often to be of any use; if the cover could be made transparent as with thick plate glass that might to a certain extent meet the difficulty; the under surface might be smeared with glycerine to try and prevent clouding by a deposit of moisture which would obscure the view through. The necessity of inspecting these chambers was further experienced last summer, when complaints were made of foul odours in two short roads. Some of the houses had manholes, and upon opening them, five in one road and four in the other were found to be blocked. In other cases deposit had taken place though the accumulation had not reached to such an extent.

There is another alternative which, I believe, is now receiving the earnest attention of Sanitary Engineers, though strongly opposed by some medical experts, and that is the doing away with

the trap altogether, and allowing a free current of air to pass from the sewer through the drains, and up the ventilating shaft. As before referred to, such traps are necessary where the sewers are in fault, but where the sewers and house drains are thoroughly good, they appear to do harm, but if they must be retained I am convinced that a sudden flush of a much larger quantity of water than is at present available is an absolute necessity.

With well constructed and well flushed sewers, well made and well flushed drains, with good ventilating shafts and a good current of air through (all of which are essential in any system), and no syphon, and I feel there would be less danger than now exists from the gases of unsuspected decomposing sewage in a syphon, part of which find there way into the sewers and thence through the road ventilators, and part into the house drains to escape possibly by the air inlet which is bound to be placed in most instances in front of the house, not far from the front door and the window of the sitting room.

POPULATION.

The estimated population at midsummer is 73,640, being an increase of 4,730 during the year. This is considerably above the annual rate from the census of 1881 to 1891, which was 3,365. The natural increase by births over deaths was 1,347, leaving an increase of nearly 3,400 by immigration. According to a return received from the Clerk to the Board of Guardians there were 149 persons belonging to Willesden resident in the Workhouse, and 89 in the County Asylum. This increases the population to 73,876.

TABLE No. 1.

Area in acres.	Wards.	Population at Census, 1891.	Houses placed on Rate Books since Census, less 5·9% for empties.	Average number of persons to each house at Census.	Increase of Population since Census.	Estimated Population at middle of 1894.	Number of Persons per acre.
349	North	8679	420	6·2	2604	11283	32·3
2137	East	14698	764	6·9	5271	11969	9·3
1744	West	16856	701	6·2	4365	21221	12·1
152	South	21033	12	11·03	134	21167	139·2
4382	Totals	61266			12374	73640	16·8
Total Estimated Population at middle of 1894 } after deductions for empty houses.							73,640.

TABLE No. 2.

The Metropolitan District comprises :—

North Ward	1,821 houses	Population	11,283
East	1,500 „	„	10,362
West	1,060 „	„	6,571
South	1,924 „	„	21,167
			49,383

The Brent District comprises :—

East Ward	1,329 houses	Population	9,607
West	2,363 „	„	14,650
			24,257
			49,383
			73,640

Totals :—

		Population.		Area in Acres.
Metropolitan District	...	49,383	...	1,080
Brent	„	24,257	...	3,302

TABLE No. 3.

Marriages celebrated in Churches :—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Saint Mary's	13	13	14	15	55
All Souls	10	15	15	11	51
Saint Andrew's... ..	8	11	2	8	29
Christ Church	4	10	14	6	34
Holy Trinity	13	13	29	18	73
Saint John's	12	29	22	25	88
Saint Michael's	2	4	4	6	16
	62	95	100	89	346

TABLE No. 4.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year has been 2,264.

1894	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First Quarter	283	286	569
Second Quarter	245	309	554
Third Quarter	286	259	545
Fourth Quarter	287	309	596
	1101	1163	2264

TABLE No. 5.

Births distributed in Wards as follows :—

Wards.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Rate.
North	63	76	85	80	304	26·94
East	163	152	158	172	645	32·30
West	156	149	151	167	623	29·35
South	187	177	151	177	692	32·69
Totals	569	554	545	596	2264	30·74

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year were 2,264, which gives an average per 1,000 of 30·7 taking the figures for Willesden only as supplied by the Registrar. There were 18 births during the year at the Workhouse, so that adding the numbers residing in public institutions the rate remains practically the same. The rate is nearly 2 per 1,000 lower than last year, but accords very nearly with the rate for England and Wales, which was 28·8, or 2 per 1,000 lower than last year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Boys, 19 ; Girls, 20 ; Total 39 ; being 1·72 per cent. of total births.

DEATHS.

As from the report of the Registrar General it appears that the year throughout the country was generally healthy, so we find with regard to our own district. The number of deaths registered in

Willesden has been 917, Males 461, Females 456 ; there were also 51 in the Union, Males 15, Females 24, Children 12, and seven fatal cases of infectious disease in the various Metropolitan hospitals ; there were also five of lunatics in public asylums ; these make a total of 980 and give an average for the year of 13·25. Several deaths occurred in institutions within the district of people not belonging to it, and no doubt several outside that did belong to it, but I have no information of the latter, so am obliged to disregard both.

During the last ten years there has been one only that had a lower average—the year 1889, which was 0·4 per 1,000 lower, taking only the figures as supplied by the Registrar for Willesden the rate being 12·4 for this year.

The rate for each year for the last ten years is as follows :

1885	...	...	16·24
1886	...	...	15·46
1887	...	...	14·28
1888	...	...	15·78
1889	...	...	12·00
1890	...	...	14·36
1891	...	...	13·82
1892	...	...	14·37
1893	...	...	15·46
1894	...	...	13·25

The deaths in the Hendon Union are included in these two years, but not in the others.

The average rate for England and Wales for the year has been 16·9. In 33 great towns 18·0. In 67 other large town districts, in which Willesden comes about fourteenth in amount of population, the average death rate was 16·0.

INFANT DEATHS.

The deaths of infants under one year of age number 299, being 32·6 of total deaths registered in Willesden, and 31·6 of the total, including public institutions. The 299 deaths give a rate of 32 per 1,000 births. Of children under five years of age there were 459, being 50·05 of total deaths, or just half.

TABLE NO. 6.

					No. of Deaths.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
1.	Miasmatic Diseases	-	-	-	138
2.	Diarrhœal „	-	-	-	31
3.	Malarial „	-	-	-	
4.	Zoogenous „	-	-	-	
5.	Venereal „	-	-	-	6
6.	Septic „	-	-	-	12
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES					1
III.—DIETIC DISEASES					4
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES					149
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES					82
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.					
1.	Diseases of Nervous System	-	-	-	91
2.	Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	-	-	-	1
3.	Diseases of Circulatory System	-	-	-	56
4.	Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	189
5.	Diseases of Digestive System	-	-	-	63
6.	Diseases of Lymphatic System	-	-	-	
7.	Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	-	-	-	
8.	Diseases of Urinary System	-	-	-	21
9.	Diseases of Reproductive System	-	-	-	
	(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation	-	-	-	1
	(b) Diseases of Parturition	-	-	-	4
10.	Diseases of Bones and Joints	-	-	-	2
11.	Diseases of Integumentary System	-	-	-	1
VII.—VIOLENCE.					
1.	Accident or Negligence	-	-	-	14
2.	Homicide	-	-	-	1
3.	Suicide	-	-	-	4
4.	Execution	-	-	-	
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.					46
Total					917

TABLE No. 7.

Table of Deaths during the Year 1894, in the Willesden Urban District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Mortality from all causes, at subjoined Ages.														Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																									
Wards.	At all ages.						Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.					5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal																											
North ...	105	26	14	4	2	41	18	under 5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	1	10	...	1	10	...	1	11	8	3	1	34	22	40
East ...	213	73	31	14	5	55	35	under 5	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	...	1	13	21	11	3	52	56	104				
West ...	259	84	37	14	17	74	33	under 5	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	16	6	67	138
South ...	340	116	78	12	8	85	41	under 5	...	...	2	5	2	...	1	129	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	2	3	84	194
							5 upwds.	5 upwds.	...	...				1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	1	60	146		
Totals ...	917	299	160	44	32	255	127	under 5	6	9	5	1	10	2	...	142	31	27	...	7	...	3	100	4	8	222	459												
							5 upwds.	5 upwds.	2	1	7			2	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	77	49	11	213	458	

TABLE No. 8.

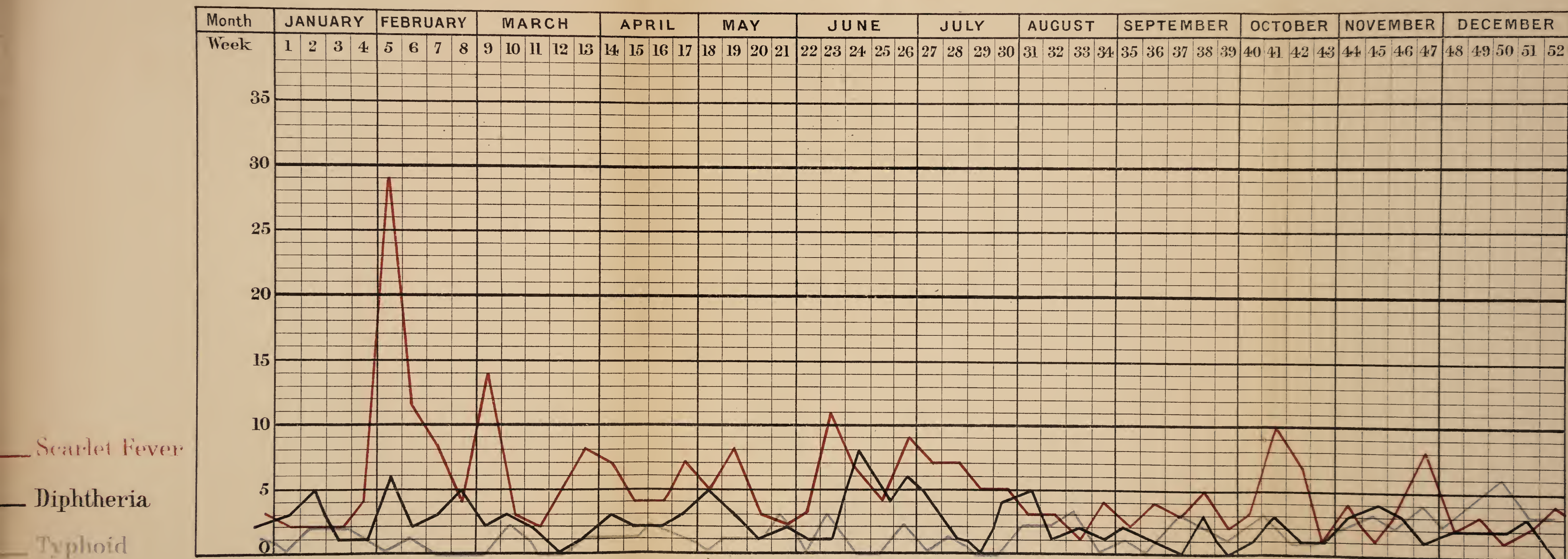
Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of Willesden, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Wards.	Population At all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New cases of Sickness in each locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										Number of such cases removed from their homes in the several localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Census 1891.	Estim- ated to middle of 1894.			FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	FEVERS.						Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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North ...	8679	11283	304	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	5	2	2</

Isolation Hospital is in the West Ward.

WILLESDEN LOCAL BOARD

Chart of Notifications for 1894.



Notes: *The rise of Scarlet Fever in the fifth week was a sudden outbreak at a private school in the South Ward.*

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The power requiring the notification of certain Infectious Diseases came into force in the district in October, 1887, under the Local Act of that year. It imposes the duty of notifying on the medical man in attendance, and upon the parent or person in charge. The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act in 1890, imposes the duty on both, but the adoption of that portion of the Act is optional, and having sufficient powers under the Local Act, it was not thought necessary to adopt those clauses.

As I have previously mentioned, the number of notifications during the year have been rather more than half of the number in 1893, the total number being 558, as against 1035 of the year before, equal to 7·5 per 1,000 persons attacked in 1894, and 14·9 in 1893.

			1893.	1894.
Small Pox	...	...	23	21
Scarlet Fever	...	...	589	268
Diphtheria	...	...	221	125
Croup	...	...	8	4
Typhus Fever	...	...	1	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	47	70
Continued Fever	...	...	0	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	6	4
Cholera	...	...	1	1 (nostras)
Erysipelas	...	...	139	63
			<hr/> 1035	<hr/> 558

The deaths from Zymotic Diseases, in which are included Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Typhoid, and Diarrhœa, have numbered 143, to which number seven have to be added who have died of Diphtheria in the Metropolitan Hospitals, making a total of 150 ; giving an average zymotic death-rate of 2·0 per 1,000. Measles and Whooping Cough caused 76 of the deaths, or half of the total number—Measles 45, Whooping Cough 31—and the question naturally arises, can nothing be done for the relief of those two diseases ? Their notification is required in some districts, but I do not know that sufficient information is yet available to show what effect it may have upon their prevalence or death-rate ; I think probably the latter might be lowered through it, as the fact of importance being attached to it by the Sanitary Authority, might make people more careful in the management of them, and attach more importance to them themselves.

SMALL POX.

This disease caused a great deal of anxiety during the summer owing to a severe outbreak in the parish of St. Marylebone. Two cases were notified of men who had been employed in that particular district, but prompt isolation prevented the spread of it from either case. A third source of infection was less fortunate ; a number of relatives attended the funeral of a patient who had died of it and many of these took the disease. I had previously obtained permission to have extra accommodation provided in case of necessity, and the cases were consequently all able to be removed at once. The original source of infection in this latter instance was by a pugilist travelling about

the country with shows and giving exhibitions of boxing, who came here from the Midlands suffering with the disease. The disease did not spread beyond the two families that had been present at the funeral. All the cases were able to be attended in the temporary accommodation of the Local Board with much less expense than had been incurred the year before. The total number of cases notified was 21, there being ten under treatment at one time; had they all been sent to the Small Pox Hospital at Highgate, at a charge of seven shillings a day each, the expense must have been considerable.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease prevailed to a much less extent than the year before, the number of cases notified being less than half. The deaths were seven, which gives a rate of 0·09 per 1,000, a very low average, and 2·6 per cent. of those attacked.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria has prevailed to a much less extent than in 1893, and has not been especially prevalent in any part of the district.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid is the one zymotic disease that has shewn a decided increase during the year in the number of cases notified; this increase took place chiefly in the autumn and caused a good deal of anxiety. According to information which came to hand the prevalence was experienced nearly all over England, and would appear, therefore, not to have been due entirely to local causes, but to

general climatic conditions. Enquiries were made in various directions to try and find the cause. Information was asked for and most readily given as to the sources of milk supply by Medical Officers of Health in the country, with the result that no cases of Typhoid, or even any infectious disease, existed in that neighbourhood. There had been a considerable fall of rain in the early autumn which had caused a rise in the ground water, and this has been found in other instances to be followed by an increase of the disease ; the decline of the disease was co-incident with the general decline, and by the end of the year was about its normal condition.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The permanent buildings of the Isolation Hospital are seven in number—lodge, administration block, three ward blocks, laundry, and disinfecting chamber, and mortuary, coach-houses, stable and rooms over the stable, and coach-house for coachman to live in. Of the three ward blocks one consists of four small wards on the plan of the Local Government Board for Isolation, the other two have two wards in each ; they are planned in all for 42 beds, but allow of cubic air space of nearly 3000 cubic feet for each bed.

The steam for the Disinfecting Chamber and Laundry is generated by one boiler placed in a small room at the back.

There are two vans for dealing with infected clothing, &c.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Nine trunks of fish were voluntarily given up by dealers as unfit for consumption, and certificates were given them to that effect to enable them to recover their outlay.

The fish was destroyed.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

No. of Births for Year 1894.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead unvaccinated.	Post-poned by Medical Certificate.	Gone to another district where address is known	Gone Away.	Cases not yet Vaccinated.
2252	1541	23	169	59	10	155	295

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

These were under supervision and were generally found in a satisfactory condition. In three cases accumulations had to be removed. All the cowsheds were cleansed and white-washed at a suitable time, in accordance with Bye-Laws.

With regard to the Dairies and Milkshops, particular attention was given to the cleansing and scalding of the vessels used in the business, and any neglect of cleanliness pointed out. Itinerant vendors were also challenged and vessels inspected.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

An inspection was made of all the Workshops in the District, numbering 160 (including the Laundries), under the Sanitary Clauses of the Factory and Workshops Acts.

Notices were served and complied with as follows :—

- 2 to provide additional w.c. accommodation.
- 1 to improve flushing arrangements.
- 1 to efficiently trap drains.
- 2 to remove offensive accumulations.
- 11 to cleanse and whitewash.

Visits were made by the Inspectors to various premises to see that “The order of the Secretary of State, of November, 1892, under Section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and 27 of the Act of 1891, requiring the occupiers of certain Factories and Workshops to keep lists of out-workers,” was complied with.

The lists were entered in the Board’s register.

BAKEHOUSES.

Inspections were made of the Bakehouses in the District to the number of 45, in order to see that the regulations were carried out. They were found in fairly good condition, but needed white-washing. In three instances fault was found with sweepings which had not recently been gathered up.

Notices were served on all to cleanse and whitewash which were duly complied with.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Slaughter-Houses of the District were inspected and periodically white-washed. In one instance, when not in use, a dog and fowls were running about inside the Slaughter-House, which was the subject of a communication to the proprietor from the Clerk of the Board.

They number nine in all—three at Kilburn, one at Kensal, and five at Harlesden. Some of them are not satisfactorily located, having very limited space, and being in close proximity to dwellings. The five at Harlesden are not far apart, the whole of them being within a half-mile, whilst a large part of the district at Willesden is without any Slaughter-House and great inconvenience is experienced. This will become greater as the district develops, for the conditions laid down by the Local Government Board preclude the probability of a private owner erecting such a Slaughter-House as the Council could license. The practice of sub-letting the use of Slaughter-Houses has been discontinued since it has been a prohibitive condition of license, but still continues in the case of one or two old ones which do not require a license.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These were periodically inspected and caused to be cleansed at intervals in accordance with the Statute. No new premises were licensed during the year, and the number therefore remains the same as last year.

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS, 1894.

During the year 1894, fifty visits were made to the Canal at Lower Place for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Canal Boats Acts, and inspections were made of 104 Boats on 46 occasions, and the following defects found :—

- | | | |
|---|-------|----------------------------------|
| 8 | Boats | required repainting and writing. |
| 4 | „ | required thorough repair. |
| 1 | „ | was improperly marked. |
| 1 | „ | required cleansing. |

Notices were served to execute the works necessary, which were complied with except in one instance. In this case, however, the Boat ceased working, and is now ascertained to be in Dock for repair.

There were 115 men, 67 women, and 110 children on the Boats. Forty-four of the latter were under school age, and 66 were of that age. The parents stated that they attended school at the other end, and had been brought out for a change only.

The Boats were, generally speaking, in fair order ; the number of children with boats were not so large as in former years, and no cases of sickness were found.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

No persons or premises are at present licensed under this Act. Applicants were discouraged or advised to postpone the matter until the New Year, when the Authority for granting Licenses would be the Urban District Council.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

In seven instances in Kilburn it was found that underground rooms under shops had become separately occupied, and notices were served upon the proprietors who pleaded ignorance of the Law and they were speedily vacated.

NEW DRAINS.

New drains were constructed after notice under Section 23 as follows :—

Cambridge Road	...	...	...	4
Percy Road	...	...	...	3
Carlton Vale	...	...	..	2
Malvern Road	...	...	...	3
Canterbury Road	...	...	...	2
High Road	...	...	...	1
Oxford Road	..	...	...	2
Chichester Road	...	...	...	2
Princess Road	...	...	...	1
Brondesbury Villas		...	...	1
Brondesbury Road		...	...	2
Kilburn Square	...	...	...	14
Victoria Villas	...	...	...	4
Victoria Road	...	...	...	1
Cavendish Road	..	...	...	2
Willesden Lane	...	...	...	2
Alpha Place	...	...	...	4
Mowbray Road	..	...	...	1
St. Mary's Road	...	...	...	3
Craven Park Road		...	...	2
Donnington Road		...	...	1
High Street, Harlesden	...		...	3
Nicoll Road	...	...	...	1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings were taken before Magistrates to enforce the Orders of the Board in 10 cases as follows :—

For defective drains	...	...	3
Premises in such a state as to be a			
Nuisance	...	...	3
Animals kept a Nuisance	...	...	2
Cesspools overflowing into ditch	...		2
			—
			10

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES
ACT.

The houses known as St. Ann's Terrace, Harlesden, consisting of eleven houses, were in so dilapidated and neglected a condition that Notices to Abate Nuisances, and Notices under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, were served. The Owners repudiated any liability on the ground that they were not receiving rent, but undertook to have the houses vacated to avoid litigation, which was done. They are now pulled down and new ones are in the course of erection.

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, 1894.

Insanitary condition of houses	...	...	74
Defective water closet apparatus...	...	...	25
No water to w.c.'s	...	...	29
Offensive odours	...	...	52
Offensive accumulations and deposits	...	...	35
Defective drains	...	...	54
Animals kept a nuisance	...	...	10
Drains choked	...	...	37
Smoke nuisance	...	...	6
Offensive cesspools	...	...	4
Polluted ditches	...	...	13
Damp walls and floors	...	...	3
Foul cisterns	...	...	5
Water in cellars	...	...	5
Manure	...	...	10
Dirty yards	...	...	5
Stagnant pools	...	...	5
Gipsy caravans	...	...	5
Ballast burning	...	...	5
Overcrowding	...	...	9
Fried fish shops	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses	...	...	1
Cellar dwellings	...	...	1
Offensive Urinals	...	...	2

 397

Notices of houses with water cut off by
 Company ... 411

Ditto found to be occupied ... 31

 428

TABLE No. 1.

INSPECTIONS.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	428
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	...	...	...	...	567
Houses inspected from House to House	...	...	...	...	3164
Number of premises periodically inspected	...	...	...	...	278
					<hr/>
Total number of houses, premises, &c., inspected	...	...	...	...	4437
Total number of re-inspections after notice or order	...	...	...	...	1250
					<hr/>
Total number of inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	5687

NOTICES.

Letters written	...	...	...	...	724
Cautionary notices given	...	...	...	...	560
Statutory notices given	...	...	...	...	312
Summonses served	...	...	...	...	10
Convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	10

DWELLING HOUSES.

Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, &c....	...	...	...	...	15
Closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	11
Re-opened after repairs, alterations, &c.	...	...	...	...	0
Demolished	...	...	...	...	11
Illegal under-ground dwellings vacated	...	...	...	...	7

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number registered under Bye-laws	}	320
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	...	...
Number of contraventions...	...	...

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number registered under Bye-laws	...	...	...	4
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	Monthly	
Number of contraventions...	...	...	..	0

CANAL BOATS.

Number registered under the Acts	...	...	...	0
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	(Weekly)	104
Number of contravention of regulations	...	...	...	14

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Number observed during the year	}	60
Number of nuisances therefrom abated	...	...
Number removed from district	...	...

TABLE No. 2.

SCHOOLS.

Number in district	...	...	...	...
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	...	...
Number found defective	...	...	...	...

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Number in district	...	...	...	...	8
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	...	...	Yearly
Contravention of Factory Acts	...	...	...	...	0

LAUNDRIES.

Number in district	...	...	...	...	152
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	...	...	Yearly
Contravention of Factory Acts	...	...	...	...	17

BAKEHOUSES.

Number in district	...	...	...	...	45
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	...	...	Yearly
Contravention of Factory Acts	...	...	...	...	3

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	9
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	...	...	36
Contravention of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	1

COWSHEDS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	12
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	...	...	Yearly
Contravention of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	3

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	56
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections	...	...	...	...	Yearly
Contravention of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	17

UNSOUND FOOD.

Animals seized	...	...	...	...	0
Articles or parcels seized	...	...	...	...	9

ADULTERATED FOOD.

Samples taken	} County Council Inspection.
Found adulterated	

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of premises in district	}	0
Periodical frequency, or number of inspections				
Contravention of Bye-laws	...	...

MORTUARIES.

Accommodation (Infectious)	...	...	...	2
„ (Non-Infectious)	...	...	...	2
Number of bodies received (Infectious)		...	...	10
„ „ (Non-Infectious)	...	...	...

TABLE No. 3.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.

WELLS.

New Sunk	}	No Wells.
Cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	...
Closed as polluted	...	...	...
Houses water laid on to	}	All
Percentage of houses supplied from mains		...	...

CISTERNS.

New provided	...	...	...	...	15
Cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	...	...	...	...	91
Overflow pipes disconnected from drains		...	...	...	20
Flush cisterns supplied to w.c.	...	...	...	...	245
Draw traps removed from cistern to mains	...	...	...	...	0
Percentage of houses supplied on constant system		...	...	...	5%

PRIVY AND ASH PITS, ASH AND EARTH CLOSETS.

Above ground receptacles substituted for pits...	}	Previously Abolished
Moveable receptacles substituted for fixed ..		
Water closets substituted for dry receptacles...		

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

WATER CLOSETS.

New constructed	...	...	...	...	47
New apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	61
Repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	118
Supplied with water or supply rendered efficient		...	...	...	324
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	50
Percentage of houses provided with w.c.'s		...	...	...	All

DRAINS.

Examined, tested, exposed, etc.	...	...	...	271
Unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	98
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes, etc., disconnected	...	...	...	112
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	...	...	...	70
Disconnecting traps, and chambers inserted	...	...	...	56
Reconstructed	...	...	...	97
New laid	...	...	...	61

CESSPOOLS.

Rendered impervious, emptied, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	0
Abolished and drain connected to sewer	...	...	...	0
Percentage of houses drained into sewer	...	..	..	All

SEWERS.

Yards of sewer new laid	...	} See Surveyor's Report.
Yards of sewer reconstructed	...	

TABLE No. 4.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms fumigated	...	...	...	...	350
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	192
Cost of articles disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	£263	13s.

DUST.

Dust bins repaired	...	...	...	...	42
New bins provided	...	..	...	...	69
Movable receptacles substituted for fixed	...	...	...	...	152
Periodical frequency of dust removal	House to house weekly				
Number of complaints of non-removal received	...	...	...	...	168

DAMPNESS.

Roofs repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	28
Guttering and rain pipes repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	62
Gardens, areas, etc., levelled and drained	...	...	...	} 152	
Yards paved and drained	...	...	...
Surface adjoining houses paved	...	...	...	...
Dry areas provided	...	...	..	...	18
Ventilation below floor provided	...	...	...	...	12

SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED.

Overcrowding	...	..	...	...	32
Smoke	...	...	...	...	16
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	96
Foul ditches, ponds, etc., and stagnant water	...	...	...	...	18
Foul pigs and other animals	...	...	...	...	35

INFECTIOUS DISEASES EXPENSES.

The following have been incurred :—

			£	s.	d.
Disinfecting bedding	...	...	263	0	0
Medical certificates	...	...	79	7	6
Disinfecting rooms, time and material			75	12	0
Out nursing	...	...	31	8	7
Drain tests	...	...	10	12	6
			<hr/>		
			£460	0	7
			<hr/>		

In conclusion

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. S. SKINNER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Willesden, 1895.

Summary of Systematic Inspection, 1894.

LOCALITY.	Defective Water Supply.	Drains Choked.	Defective and Foul W.C.'s	Defective Traps.	Offensive Accumulations.	Cisterns (dirty and uncovered).	Dilapidated Ashpits.	Dilapidated Gutting and Rainpipes.	Dirty Rooms and Passages.	Dilapidated Yard Paving.	Leaky Roofs.	Damp Walls.	Waste Pipes in Drain.	Overcrowding.	Total number of Houses.
Kilburn Park Road ..	9	3	12	..	2	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	84
Cambridge Road ..	18	2	..	2	..	..	12	8	7	..	5	..	6	2	120
Pember Road ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	23
Oak Road ..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	17
Oak Cottages ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Parkfield Road ..	6	1	3	1	..	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	38
Hawthorn Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
Church Road ..	4	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23
Bridge Road ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	2	26
Melville Road ..	7	1	3	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Queen's Road ..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	16
Arthur Terrace ..	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
Hope Terrace ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lincoln Mews ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Victoria Mews ..	6	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
Pembroke Place ..	2	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
Pembroke Mews ..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Park Road Mews ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
Allington Road ..	3	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	32
Albert Road ..	12	1	10	2	3	4	3	6	5	3	2	3	4	2	116
Denmark Road ..	18	2	14	3	..	2	..	7	..	14	..	2	6	..	114
Beaconsfield Road ..	3	1	6	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	19
Bilton Road ..	4	2	..	3	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	30
Disraeli Road ..	3	2	1	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	32
Steele Road ..	4	1	1	7	4	..	1	..	..	6	..	3	4	2	37
Mayo Road ..	3	..	5	..	4	3	1	4	3	6	1	4	3	1	107
Hiley Road ..	11	..	2	..	2	3	2	..	5	3	2	5	..	1	54
Vicarage Road ..	6	1	4	3	4	8	7	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	64
Canterbury Road ..	15	..	3	5	1	5	6	1	8	6	3	..	..	2	112
Carlton Vale ..	12	2	4	3	..	6	5	1	3	8	..	3	4	..	112
Greyhound Road ..	6	1	5	2	1	6	7	3	..	6	1	..	..	1	84
Denzil Road ..	4	..	6	3	2	1	8	7	..	2	1	2	1	1	52
Gordon Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	1	11
Bridge Street ..	8	1	4	2	1	4	3	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	23
Alpha Place, North ..	3	..	7	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	26
Alpha Place ..	2	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14
Alpha Mews ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Alpha Place, West ..	3	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Ruckledge Avenue ..	4	1	3	..	3	..	1	3	3	5	..	5	..	1	164
Railway Cottages ..	2	..	3	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	104
Malvern Road ..	20	1	5	3	2	4	7	6	..	..	..	3	..	1	108
Park Mews ..	4	..	2	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	34
Salisbury Road ..	2	..	3	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	31
Boyer Road ..	6	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	20
Victor Road ..	4	..	1	5	2	4	6	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	88
Napier Road ..	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	5	..	3	..	2	..	1	34
Earlsmead Road ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	1	..	44
College Road ..	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	1	52
Kilburn Park Road ..	15	1	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	1	1	..	84
Cardigan Road ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Peel Road ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
Canterbury Yard ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7

